

## DEMOCRACY.

THE DEMOCRAT'S APPEAL.

Parody on "Woodmen, spare that Tree."

"Tippies," spare that name,  
It hallowed ancient space;  
Too sacred to profane,  
It seems your proffer'd care:  
In youth it guarded me,  
I pledged it then my vow;  
It taught me to be free,  
And I'll protect it now.

'Twas our forefathers' creed,  
For it they fought and bled,  
Their thought in time of need,  
'To victory it led:  
Our country's shield and pride—  
Its glory and renown  
Are spread both far and wide;  
You dare not break it down.

When war and tempest lowered,  
And darkness o'er us spread,  
When rank oppression towered,  
And hearts of Patriots bled;  
We sought its guardian care,  
Its shield around us drew,  
Bade tyrants to beware,  
And foes of freedom flew.

Then "Tippies!" stay your hands:  
Democracy appeals,  
The birth-right of our land,  
Its liberty it shields:  
Oho, Criers! "the storm still brave,"  
And Folly hold thine arm,  
While I've a voice to save,  
Time shall not do it harm.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

## THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver &amp; Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, September 25, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county,  
ISAAC P. WALKER, of Vermilion county,  
JOHN W. ELDRIDGE, of Cook county,  
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Gallatin county,  
JAMES H. RALSTON, of Adams county.

## "Declarations for the Public Eye."

President Van Buren's Letter to the Danville Committee.

On the 23d of last May a number of the citizens of Danville, in this state, sent a letter to Mr. Van Buren, propounding certain interrogatories to him respecting his former course of conduct in the New York Convention of Amendments to the constitution of that state, and his views in regard to pre-emption rights, &c. During the interval between the month of May and the present time, the Whigs have been unceasing in their efforts to establish the belief that Mr. Van Buren *dared not* avow his sentiments on the questions asked him, notwithstanding he has, on all occasions, when requested, given his views at length, and in a satisfactory manner.

The letter published on our first page this day, to which we call particular attention, gives a full and satisfactory answer to the interrogatories of the committee. It should be read by every man, and in particular by the citizens of the West. The view the President takes of the pre-emption system, must prove satisfactory to all. It embraces the sentiments of the western community, and all, regardless of political considerations, cannot fail to accord praise and merit.

It must afford gratification to the real inhabitants of "log cabins" to know that the Chief Magistrate of this nation is the avowed advocate and protector of their homes and firesides. Whilst the ruffian-shirt and silk-stockings "log cabin" Webster, Clay & Co. are denouncing the settlers on the public domain as *robbers and plunderers*, and at the same time "steep" from their marble palaces and *condemned* to enter a political "log cabin" in order to "conquer" the free and honest occupants of the western lands, and if possible, seduce them from the paths of virtue and morality by their "wily smiles" and the free use of ardent spirits in the shape of "hard cider," President Van Buren openly declares his sentiments, and gives them to the world.

Who knows Gen. Harrison's opinions respecting the present pre-emption system? Ask him, and he will tell you that he has concluded "to make no further declaration of principles for the public eye." But, what say the leaders of the Harrison party of the settlers on the public domain? Read the following extract from a speech made by Henry Clay in the U. S. Senate, Jan. 26, 1838:

Mr. CLAY said, in no shape in which the bill could be placed, could he be brought to vote for it. The WHOLE SYSTEM was a VIOLATION OF ALL LAW, and an encouragement to persons to go on the public lands and take the choicest portions of them, as suited their interests or their inclinations. The system is full of abominable fraud, alike scandalous to the Government that countenances it and infamous to the perpetrator of it.

Pages might be filled with similar denunciations by this distinguished champion of Whiggery, but his notoriety in this particular renders it unnecessary. All his public acts show him to be the enemy of the poor man, notwithstanding he now conceals his sentiments, and attempts to cover past acts with the hypocritical cloak composed of "coon skins, dog hides, &c."

The course pursued by Mr. Van Buren, in openly expressing his sentiments in favor of pre-emption rights, places him as a statesman and a worthy public officer, far beyond the reach of

## Mr. Van Buren's Letter.

In reading this letter on the first page of today's paper, the reader will discover that the President refers to certain documents as giving his views relative to a portion of the interrogatories. We will publish them hereafter.

## Gallipolis, Ohio, Bank.

A short time since we published an extract from a letter to a gentleman in this place, stating that the Gallipolis Bank had "blown up." The bank has since published a statement of its condition, which appears rather favorable to the institution. But, notwithstanding this "exhibit," we caution our farmers not to receive the notes of this institution, as a large quantity are in circulation in the northern part of this state, and Iowa and Wisconsin, and will, doubtless, ere long, be numbered with its kindred, known by the distinguished cognomen of "Wild Cat," "Red Dog," &c.

We take the following from the *Free Press*, published at Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, which will show the operations of this institution more effectually:

From the *Free Press*, of Sept. 15.

"GALLIPLIS BANK.—A large quantity of the notes of the Gallipolis Bank, (Ohio,) are in circulation in this vicinity. How it got here, we are not yet prepared to say. But we understand that the Bank at this place has been lending it to customers. In consequence of the introduction of this stuff, considerable excitement was prevalent among the people for the last two days. We warn our readers to touch not, take not, handle not. Persons direct from Cincinnati, among whom is Mr. Jenkins, a smelter of this place, inform us that these notes are not received by the merchants of that city. The only way to get rid of such trash is for every man to refuse to receive it."

## Gen. Harrison's Speech at Greenville, Ohio.

Though the greater part of this week's paper is already filled up with political matter, we cannot refrain from giving our readers a few specimen paragraphs of Gen. Harrison's singular speech delivered at Greenville, Ohio, on the 19th ult. We quote at random.

"Notwithstanding my wish and determination not to engage as a politician in the pending canvass for officers to administer the General Government; although I would have preferred to remain with my family in the peace and quiet of our Log Cabin at the Bend, rather than become engaged in political or other disputes as the advocate of my own rectitude of conduct; yet from the continued torrent of calumny that has been poured upon me; from the slanders, abuses, and obloquy which have been promulgated and circulated to my discredit, designed to asperse and blacken my character, and from the villainous charges urged against me by the pensioned presses of the administration, my attendance at this celebration appeared to have been made an act of necessity; a step which I was compelled to take for self defence. Chiefly for this purpose have I come among you, and trusting you will all perceive the propriety of this course, it seems superfluous to add any other reasons for its adoption.

"You know it has been said by some that I have no principles; that I dare not avow my principles; and that I am kept under the surveillance of a 'committee.' All this is false; unconditionally, notoriously false. The charge of my being in the keeping of a committee, is the only one that seems to merit a moment's consideration, and that, barely to indicate its origin. A few months past, almost every mail that has come to the Post Office at which I receive my letters and papers, has brought me a greater or less number of letters, all of which I have opened and examined.—Some of them have proved abusive and contemptible, designed especially to taunt and insult; and such were of course consigned to the flames. But on the other hand, letters decorously written, for the purpose of eliciting information, have been uniformly replied to, either by myself personally, or by some one acting under my authority and obeying my instructions; communicating my opinions, and not his own. Is there any thing criminal or improper in this mode of doing business? Surely, my friends, I trow not."

"Our country is in peril! How has it been done? 'To the victors belong the spoils,' say your rulers. What are the consequences? Ask the hundred public defaulters throughout the land! Ask the hirelings of corruption who are proffering 'power and place' to procure votes! Ask the subsidized press what governs its operations, and it will open its iron jaws and answer you in a voice loud enough to shake the pyramids.—MONEY! MONEY!"

"The public purse is already confided to the hands of the President; a respectable army is under his control; and it is in contemplation by the administration, to add to the present military force of the United States an army of 200,000 men. American freemen, pause and reflect. Meditate before you act. Matters of the highest moment wait upon your action, and depend upon your decision."

These may serve as a sample of the General's rhetoric as displayed on that occasion. Before we dismiss it let us indulge a few remarks.

Gen. Harrison is said to be a high-minded, honorable man, particularly distinguished for his moderation and forbearance. Let us enquire—Are any of those noble characteristics displayed in any of the above extracts? He was nominated as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people. He has a strong party to urge, and a strong party to oppose his claims. Of course, his character undergoes the strictest scrutiny; and, in the heat of the contest, it may on the one side be even over-blackened, while on the

merely ordinary forbearance, would remain perfectly content while his claims were undergoing this ordeal, and await with patience the result. Surely a good character need not fear a public scrutiny. Like pure gold such a character shines the brighter the more it is rubbed. The real greatness of Washington appears in no instance more conspicuously, than in those where he meets the attacks of his enemies with moderation and forbearance; and Cardinal Retz showed the real greatness of mind in no instance better, than when he made the remark, that he did not wish to silence his enemies, because they were the only ones who pointed out to him his errors.

Now how has Gen. Harrison borne the attacks of his opponents? Has he, like a man conscious of rectitude, borne them with moderation and forbearance, or turned to his benefit those attacks? No. "From the villainous and false charges urged against him," he says, he "was compelled to appear in self-defence." That is, the General had watched the contest—he saw his opponents had pointed out too many of his errors—his friends could no longer contradict—he became uneasy, and, instead of taking Cardinal Retz' plan to correct his errors, he can no longer contain himself—his passion masters him—he breaks down the barrier that kept him within the bounds of propriety—enters the political arena in person, and froths and foams, and sweepingly denounces his opponents as villains and liars! We leave it with those who believe that forbearance is a virtue, to say whether such conduct is worthy of a man occupying the position that has been allotted to Gen. Harrison.

But if the thousands of itinerant whig stump orators and the whole whig press, aided by the "Central Franking Committee" and the liberal contributions of the General's friends at home and the British fundmangers abroad, were not able to do justice to his character, and it was really necessary that he should appear in self defence, it would naturally be expected that he would contradict the charges urged against him, and place himself in a clear light before the people. Has he done this? Search through his speech. You find nothing; absolutely nothing. With a sweeping assertion he pronounces a list of charges, some of which were never made, "notoriously, unconditionally false," but no explanation is given, no proof is adduced. Are all those charges false? Is it false that the General has refused to declare his principles when called upon? He did not answer the queries of the Oswego Union Association; the committee of Elizabeth City county, Va. have received no answer; the committee from Louisville, Ky., were peremptorily refused; and every other committee or individual has been refused in the same manner. True, the General did write a few letters containing contradictory views on the subject of Abolition, but they were accompanied with strict injunctions "not to publish."

The fact is, instead of defending himself, which the General declared was his only object, his ire overcame his discretion, and in his rage he pours out his gall on the Democratic press, the Administration, and particularly on the President, whom he denounces as "a monarch and a despot at pleasure!" He repeats the exploded humbug of a "standing army," a "union of Purse and Sword," &c., and then joins in with the chorus singing "Corruption! Corruption!" "Defaulter! Defaulter!" knowing at the same time that not a single officer appointed by Van Buren is known to have defrauded the nation out of one penny.

We believe that this speech, instead of bettering General Harrison's cause, furnishes still stronger proof of the correctness of Ex-Governor Tazewell's opinion, "that Gen. Harrison is both physically and intellectually incompetent to perform the many, varied, arduous, and important duties, which must devolve upon every President of the United States."

## "An honest man the noblest work of God."

We take the following from the Philadelphia Public Ledger, which fully exemplifies the sentiment of Col. Johnson at a dinner given him by the citizens of Harrisburg, Pa. The sentiment reads thus:

"The adopted Irishman—A good and honest man wherever you find him."

The Ledger says: "A singular case of honesty took place this day, which ought to be made known to every body and serve as an example. A poor journeyman baker lost his pocket book, and advertised it in our paper, stating that it contained from \$17 to \$18, and an order for Groceries to the amount of \$1. Mr. Robert Doyle, an Irishman, private watchman between 4th and 5th, in Market street, returned it, but with \$20, consequently \$2 more than the loser knew himself. Robert Doyle lives in John's Court, between Market and Arch Street, and is President of a Democratic Association, called the 'O'Connell and Jackson Hickory Club,' numbering about 250 members. May every member be as honest as is their presiding officer."

Wonder if certain editors, who are constantly harping about Gen. Harrison's military fame, are aware that a certain Croghan lived about the same time! Suppose the Gen. unlocks his *Iron-Conservation-Keeping Safe*, and "forks over" the answers to them *rascally letters* published by the bloody Croghan.

## President Van Buren.

The Democrats of Chicago, on the 5th ultimo, addressed a letter to Mr. Van Buren, inviting him to visit that city the present season, and "partake of the hospitalities of those who feel anxious that he should view this interesting region of country." But owing to official duties the President is unable to do so, and in his letter to the committee uses the following language:

"It has long been my desire, gentlemen, to visit the scenes of enterprise and industry, and the hardy and virtuous population of the Great West, of which the state and the people of Illinois form an interesting and important section, but my various public engagements have hitherto deprived me of that pleasure; and I regret that the same causes will prevent an acceptance of the invitation which you have communicated to me, during the present year. I shall, however, avail myself of

my warmest acknowledgments to my fellow-citizens of Illinois, not only for their present invitation, and for the gratifying assurances by which it is accompanied, but also for many previous and highly honorable tokens of their partiality and confidence.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to make known the substance of this communication to those whom you represent, and to accept for yourselves the assurance of respect and regard.

With which I am,  
Your most obed't serv't,  
M. VAN BUREN.  
To THEO. W. SMITH, and others, Committee, &c., &c., Chicago, Illinois.

## Speech of Judge Brewster.

We have been favored by the publisher with a copy of a very able speech delivered by Judge BREWSTER, of Clinton county, in defence of the present administration and in favor of the Independent Treasury. It is an able document, as the high source from whence it emanates would indicate.

## NEWS BY THE MAIL.

*Aqueduct blown up.*—The Rochester Democrat says: "The aqueduct of the Welland Canal, which crosses Chippewa Creek, was blown up, early on Saturday morning, with a terrible explosion, while two schooners were in it; one of which settled down in the chasm made by the explosion, the other fell over on its beams' ends. There is every reason to suppose that it was the work of the miscreant Lett, who recently made his escape while on his way to the residence of such scoundrels at Auburn."

*Genesee Valley Canal.*—The navigation of this canal was opened on the 1st of September from Rochester to Mount Morris, distance 37 miles, and is said to be in complete order.

*Steamboats on Canals.*—An ingenious mechanic of Albany, N. Y., named Batel, has discovered a new plan for propelling steamboats on canals. It is in fact an application to canals of the principle of locomotives upon common roads, the wheel being so constructed as to run directly upon the bed of the canal under the boat, adapting itself by its own or an increased weight, to the inequalities of the bottom, and acting in deep water as a common water wheel, with revolving paddles. It is an important invention, and is destined to work an important change in the navigation of our artificial streams.

*Rates of Freight.*—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says: "We learn that the agents of the transportation lines between Baltimore and Pittsburgh, held a meeting on Saturday, the 5th inst. and agreed to charge the following rates per 100 lbs. on and after the following Tuesday, viz: Dry Goods \$1 25; Groceries \$1; Coffee 90 cents."

*Destruction of the Cotton Crop.*—A Louisiana planter writes in the Picayune, that he witnessed in the space of forty-eight hours, the destruction of every leaf and form on his whole plantation, by the caterpillar, or army worm, which made its appearance in myriads. He has not a neighbor that has not shared a similar fate. Thousands of bales of cotton have thus been destroyed.

*Printers Look Out.*—A machine has been invented in Germany by M. de Keigler, for the composition or setting up of type for books and newspapers, and for distributing the same, with a degree of celerity that seems almost impossible. The machine is of an octagon form—has as many divisions as there are letters in the alphabet, and on pressure the letters fall out and take their places in the required order. The composition goes on, it is said, with such rapidity, that a single workman can compose the matter for a large sheet in less than an hour and a half. The distribution of the type when done with, is said to be carried on with still greater speed and facility. A cylinder is turned, and the letters are restored in regular order to the divisions from which they were taken. It is asserted that a large sheet and a half of type may be thus distributed in one hour. Now, printers, what do you think of it?—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

"We believe, friend Times, that *there is* but joking; and unless *thy* wonderful machine can walk, talk, and subsist on corn bread, salt and onions, we, as members of the craft, are unwilling to reduce ourselves to an equality with it. We will fight, bleed, and die first."

*Vice President Johnson.*—We discover that the Democrats of Northern Indiana are making the necessary arrangements to welcome the "Old bullet-riddled Hero," at Lafayette on the 14th of October. May the reception be as cheering as his heroic deeds are brilliant.

*Pennsylvania Loan.*—The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has given notice that proposals will be received at his office until the 25th inst., for loaning to the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding \$1,150,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent., for the purpose of paying the interest on the public debt of that State.

*Mancholy Accident.*—Mr. Varnum Hutchins, merchant of Centerville, Tazewell county, Ill. took passage on the steamer Home, on the 26th ult. for St. Louis, and it is supposed that he came to his death by falling overboard whilst in the act of drawing a bucket of water from the river. The accident is said to have taken place near the head of Hurricane Island, about eighty miles above St. Louis. He had \$200 with him when found.

*Muskets.*—Ninety-six thousand have been manufactured at Springfield, (Mass.) within the past four years, and are stored there now.

*Negro Revolt.*—On the 25th ult. four hundred negroes revolted in the Parish of Lafayette, La. and undertook to leave their masters. Forty of them were arrested, confined, and twenty were sentenced to be hung on the 27th ult. Four

*Steamboat Sunk.*—The mail-boat Pike, plying regularly between Cincinnati and Louisville, struck a rock about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., some forty-five or fifty miles below the former place, near the head of the Big Bone Bar. She was immediately turned toward the shore by the pilot, and sunk only to the lower guard. Her passengers were taken off by the steamboat Orleans.

*Governor Recalled.*—It is rumored at Halifax that Sir Colin Campbell had been recalled from the government of the province of Nova Scotia, to be succeeded by Lord Falkland.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## Hear an Old Countryman.

We have been favored by a friend with the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in New York to an *Old Countryman* in Peru, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers. The letter was dated August 31, 1840.

"I trust you are making good use of the 'Truth Teller,' which contains Mr. Reynolds' Letter to his Constituents.

"Illinois has done well, and we shall endeavour in November next to reciprocate the compliment by giving a strong Whig Gov. Seward, who has so ungenerously endeavored to tamper with our adopted citizens through their religious feelings—thus endeavoring to connect politics and religion, and introduce that horrible state of feeling and party that now exists in Ireland.

"I have every reason to hope he will be signally foiled in his infamous attempt. No good American citizen but ought to wish to see him out of office. I do not know any thing so pregnant with evil as the attempt to introduce religion into politics; and I shudder to think of the consequences to our children if such a scheme were successful. In truth, the Whigs, or, rather, to give them their true name, the Federalists, are a reckless set of unprincipled politicians, and, like their prototypes, the Orangemen of Ireland, they care not what are the means, provided they gain their ends. They are now busy in building log cabins, and buying up as far as they can, illegal votes, and drinking hard cider, not at their own expense, but at the expense of *British Speculators*, with British money sent here for the purpose, and should Harrison unfortunately be elected, all the wise and prudent measures of the Government which are now only beginning to work, would be thwarted, and ruin would infallibly overtake us.

Paper money—fresh speculations would commence—banks would be incorporated, and all the evils of a bloated paper system would come upon us. As for us *adopted citizens*, our fate would be sealed. A repeal of the naturalization laws, amounting to a prohibition of ever becoming citizens—a qualification law for those in the country, and, to crown the whole, we would be marked as a distinct race of beings for the scorn of others.

"I trust in God, however, that the democracy of the United States will remain firm, and true to their interests as well as their principles, and by a decisive vote fling back upon the Tippecanoe actors, clowns, singers, and performers the humbug they are endeavouring to pass off upon democrats. I have no reason to doubt, notwithstanding all the money they are spending, that Van Buren will poll a larger vote than he did last presidential election."

The following letter was sent by Dr. Armstrong to the editors of the *Ninawah Gazette*, explanatory of an attack upon him by that print, relative to a scurrilous communication which appeared in the *Gazette* a short time since:

OTTAWA, Sept. 15, 1840.

Sir—On my return last evening from the Kane County Court, where I had been for several days, a friend presented me with a number of your *Gazette*, in which you have taken occasion to amuse yourself and your readers with comments upon a production which you appear to suppose I had written and sent to you for publication. The low slang and ungentlemanly personalities contained in most of the papers found in reading rooms at present, would utterly prevent me, as I know it has done others, from contributing to their columns. You will admit, I presume, that every individual has an unquestionable right to select his own company.

For your information I will state, that I have never written a communication of any description whatever for any paper in Northern Illinois, and when I do so, it will be either over or under my own signature.

I desire in justice to myself, a recantation, as also, an apology, as public as the comments themselves contained in your paper. I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, or perhaps this note would be unnecessary.

Respectfully, yours,  
JAMES G. ARMSTRONG.

## FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It is possible that Gen. JACOB FRAY, acting Canal Commissioner, went to Naperville, Du Page county, and there solicited Capt. JOS. NAFER, late Representative from Cook District, to run on the famous mogul Canal Ticket—that old Jeffersonian Democrat, who would about as soon swerve from the path of rectitude and liberty as the polar star would change its position?

from such men as Ogden, Beaumont, and Wilson, as they have sentiments and feelings more congenial to his own.

A DEMOCRAT.

## Messrs. Weaver &amp; Hise—

I consider it the privilege of any individual, when he sees the public trust and faith abused, the public money squandered and wasted, and the law of the land daringly violated, to show wherein and to what extent the public have sustained loss. I shall speak of only one item at present, viz.: the water lime or Roman cement, upon the Illinois and Michigan canal. For furnishing this Messrs. Norton and Steel have a contract with the Board of Commissioners at the rate of 50 cents per bushel, for all that may be required to complete the canal, which will take some 400,000 bushels, amounting to \$200,000. Now I assert, and challenge contradiction, that, had not that contract been secretly let, it would have been taken by practical and responsible men at 25 cents per bushel, which would have saved \$100,000 to the state. Is this any thing more than filching money from the people to fill the pockets of some wealthy Canadians and Scotchmen, who were so fortunate as to flatter the pride and ambition of said commissioners and induce them to give them the above contract at their own terms? and is it not an imposition upon the people, and a gross violation of the law that delegates to the Commissioners the authority to let contracts? By the 23d section of the Act of 9th of January 1836, authorizing the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, it is enacted that "Public notice shall be given of the time and place at which proposals will be received for entering into contracts, which notice shall be previously published for at least six weeks in a newspaper printed at Chicago, and in such other papers either in this state or elsewhere, as may be deemed proper." It was, therefore, the imperative duty of the Board of Commissioners to publish their intention of letting the above contract.

But the manner in which this whole affair is conducted is very singular. There is no person on the part of the state to receive this cement, or to see whether it is cement or not, or whether it holds out in weight or measure, or to attend to any thing at all connected with this most important item of the great work. Now it is my opinion that the article furnished by Mr. Steel on the Western Division is not cement. There never was more than one strata of cement on section 187, the place where Mr. Steel pretends to get his, and that was long since hauled away by John Green, Esq. and burnt, ground, and made use of in building the guard lock on the Fox River feeder. It is true, Mr. Steel finds a material there thrown out upon the banks, composed of sand, earth, and common lime stone, but it contains, if any, the smallest quantity of water lime.

On the Peacamsungum there is any quantity of water lime, which was tested by Wm. Beyrn and approved by the Board of Commissioners on the 6th of May 1838; but not being so handy, the contractors have refused to get an article that would be of service to the state, and, instead of it, they are furnishing a material that is no better than ashes. I trust our next legislature will investigate this matter, together with the many others that the people demand, and appoint such men to office as will obey the laws and discharge their duties with fidelity and impartiality. A CITIZEN ON THE CANAL.

It is quite healthy at present. The doctors have to "cut dirt" and run.

## Table of Elections.

The following table will be found handy and useful as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be accurate:

States.	State Elections.	Presidential Election.	Elections.
New Hampshire	March 10	Novem. 2	7
Connecticut	April 6	" 2	8
Rhode Island	" 15	" 2	4
Virginia	" 23	" 2	23
Louisiana	July 6	" 2	5
Alabama	August 3	" 9	7
Kentucky	" 3, 4, 5	" 2	15
Indiana	" 3	" 2	9
Illinois	" 3	" 2	5
Missouri	" 3	" 2	4
Tennessee	" 6	" 19	15
North Carolina	August.	" 19	15
Vermont	September 7	" 10	7
Maine	" 14	" 2	10
Georgia	October 12	" 2	11
Maryland	" 7	" 2	10
South Carolina	" 13	Legislature.	11
Pennsylvania	" 1 October	30	30
New Jersey	" 13	Novem. 6	8
Ohio	" 13	October 30	21
New York	Novem. 2	Novem. 2	42
Mississippi	" 2	" 2	4
Michigan	" 2	" 2	3
Arkansas	" 2	" 2	3
Massachusetts	" 9	" 9	14
Delaware	" 10	" 10	3

Those States marked (\*) choose members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

*Lamentable Occurrence.*—John Boyd, an Irish Emigrant, passing west with his wife and five small children, fell overboard at Buffalo on Saturday and was drowned. The deceased arrived from Albany during the day, and was passing from the canal craft to a steamboat, when he slipped from the gang plank and was lost. The family were going to the vicinity of Erie, Pa. During the whole Sunday persons were dragging the harbor, in hopes to recover the body, but they did not see